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## OUR OFFER REJECTED

Text of the Intervention Note Read in British House.

## SALISBURY'S REPLY WAS CURT

England Would Not Accept Good Offices of Any Power.

## NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR

LONDON, March 15.—In the house of commons today, replying to Mr. William Redmond, Irish nationalist, who asked whether the government of the United States had offered its good offices to her majesty's government with a view of bringing about a settlement in South Africa, the government leader, Mr. Balfour, said her majesty's government would not accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs.  
At the conclusion of Mr. Balfour's reply Mr. Redmond asked whether intervention was not allowed in the case of Venezuela.  
The following is the text of Mr. Balfour's reply to Mr. Redmond:  
"The United States charge d'affaires, March 13, communicated to Lord Salisbury the following telegram from Mr. Hay:  
"By way of friendly and good office, inform the British minister of foreign affairs that I today received a telegram from the United States minister at London, stating that the government of the United States republishes the President of the United States to intervene, with the view of a cessation of hostilities, and saying that the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs, is a violation of the European powers."  
"In communicating this request I am directed by the President of the United States to express the friendly feeling that will be found to bring about peace, and to say that he would be glad, in any friendly manner, to aid in bringing about the desired result."  
The reading of this dispatch was greeted with cheers from the Irish members.  
Continuing, Mr. Balfour said:  
"Lord Salisbury requested Mr. White to convey the sincere acknowledgment of her majesty's government to the government of the United States for the friendly feeling expressed in their communication, and to say that her majesty's government does not propose to accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs."  
A loud and prolonged cheer followed this statement.

## Clements Joins Gatacre.

BETHLEHEM BRIDGE CAMP, Wednesday, March 14.—The British bridgehead has effected a junction with the British troops at Burghersdorp. A patrol left today for Alwal north to join hands with Gen. Bullard.

## Journal Compliments the British.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, March 13.—Before returning to the front today, Gen. Joubert said to a press representative:  
"The courage of the British soldiers is beyond question. They have the Koppen and intrenchments in a few days, but we were not a match for the Mausers, which simply mowed them down."

## Free State Capital at Koonststadt.

PRETORIA, Wednesday, March 14.—State Secretary Reitz this morning posted the following announcement:  
"The town of Bloemfontein has been occupied by the British after the burghers had fled in a northern direction. The seat of the government of the Free State has been already transferred to Koonststadt."

## Free States Divided on War.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—The Transvaalers at Bloemfontein threatened to turn their guns on the town of the peace advocates refused to fight, but the threat was unavailing. The war party fled. The British are now working the Free State railroad.

## ORANGE FREE STATE NO MORE.

British Jack Hoisted Over the Capital at Bloemfontein.

LONDON, March 15.—At precisely 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a union jack, specially made for this purpose by Lady Roberts, was hoisted over the presidency at Bloemfontein, amid the acclamations of the commander-in-chief's battalions, in which the British flag was hoisted long and loudly enough, the Orange Free State burghers were invited to join with the remarkable heartiness.

The opposition to the entry of the British troops into the capital was insignificant. Boers were found occupying a few hills south of the place, but a few shells drove them off, and at 10 in the morning some newspaper correspondents entering the town found Mr. Frazer and other officials, and found them to where Lord Roberts stood on top of a hill, waiting for them. As spokesman, Mr. Frazer asked protection for life and property, and surrendered the keys. Lord Roberts, accompanied by his staff, rode to the head of the column, and, after the presidency, receiving an ovation throughout the route, culminating in a remarkable salute from the British troops, he entered the government building. Lord Roberts took possession of the city in the name of the queen, and then repaired to the presidency, where the ceremony of hoisting the union jack ended forever, according to universal opinion here, the Boer government of the Free State.

During his progress through the town Lord Roberts stopped and ordered the instant replacement of goods which were being looted by the army. He was accompanied by ten men, traversed the Boer lines, blowing up in cutting the wires and blowing up the tracks.

## Augustus R. Wright Dead.

BOSTON, March 15.—Augustus R. Wright of Portland, Me., president of the Eastern Dredging Company, died suddenly today of heart failure. He was married, and fifty years of age. He was engaged in mining in Colorado in early life, but about thirty years ago he settled at Portsmouth, N. H., and engaged in the dredging business.

## Fire at Hopkinton, Mass.

HOPKINTON, Mass., March 15.—Fire destroyed five of the best business buildings in this place today. The loss is estimated at \$75,000 to \$100,000. The local fire department was unable to cope with the conflagration, which ultimately burned itself out.

## IDAHO MINING INQUIRY

Special Prosecutor Forney Tells about the Coroner's Jury Work.

Denies Statements Made by Witness Simpkins—Cross-Examined by Mr. Salzer.

Although the direct testimony in the Cour d'Alene investigation before the House committee on military affairs is not yet closed, the prosecuting witnesses temporarily gave place today to the first witness not identified with those bringing the charges. This was J. H. Forney, the special prosecuting officer who directed the cases before the coroner's jury and the grand jury at the seat of the disorder. He said he had been a prosecuting official for seventeen years, and was specially appointed in this case by the attorney general of Idaho.

## Coroner's Jury Work.

The witness said the coroner's investigation was a preliminary matter. The direct examination was conducted in the usual way and in accordance with the law. The jury investigated not only the deaths resulting from the riot of April 29, but also the conspiracy leading up to that demonstration. The theory that a conspiracy existed was not in charge and, Mr. Forney said, however, that no force, violence or intimidation was used toward witnesses.

Concerning the prisoners in the "bull pen," Mr. Forney said they were not held under any specific charges, but by virtue of the proclamation of the governor that the county was in a state of insurrection. This was in accordance with the Idaho law, he said, which provided that in case of insurrection the governor can appoint a special officer with an armed force to take charge of affairs. Bartlett Sinclair was appointed as the special officer, and as the state militia was in the Philippines, the governor called on the federal government for troops.

## Action of Federal Troops.

The witness said the United States troops assisted the state authorities in making arrests, but so far as he knew they did not make arrests or discharges independent of the state authorities. He specifically denied that he had authorized the proposition referred to by witness Simpkins relative to implicating two miners in the blowing up of the mill.

Mr. Forney was asked as to the "permit system" under which men were not allowed to work without a permit. He said Governor Steunenberg had told him that the system was not new; that the miners' unions had compelled the mine owners to take the "permit" system, "this was an infirm for the other side."

After some controversy Mr. Forney asked that this last phrase be stricken out, but Mr. Salzer objected. Mr. Forney then added to the phrase, that it was an "infirm for the other side so far as this was necessary to preserve order in the Cour d'Alene district."

Mr. Forney said the counsel for accused demanded the name of the parties and copies of the testimony. This information was not given, as it would have been against the ends of justice and would have been a violation of the law. He said that the counsel for the accused, Mr. Salzer, was not in the courtroom, but that the men in the "bull pen" were not bailable, being held not under the usual process, but under the proclamation of the governor.

## Cross-Examination.

Mr. Salzer conducted the cross-examination. He brought out that Mr. Forney did not live in Shoshone county when appointed special prosecutor, and he then asked a series of questions, the effect of which was to bring out that the witness was not a resident of the county when he was appointed.

The witness explained that this law applied to all who were appointed as special prosecutors. He was closely questioned as to his alleged efforts to secure testimony from Simpkins. He said it was reported to him that Simpkins had been arrested, and he then asked the effect of that of the prisoners in the "bull pen" participated in blowing up the mill, but he was afraid of his life if he said this testimony.

Mr. Forney then assured Simpkins of protection, and said he would recommend to the court his exoneration and that Simpkins would make no statement.

The witness said he was an attorney for the Bunker Hill mine about a year prior to the disturbance, and he was attorney in a case against him.

## NEW FORM OF STATEMENT.

Secretary Gage was sitting in his office yesterday afternoon, when the new form of treasury statement issued under the gold standard law of March 14, 1900, was handed to him. It is the first statement of the kind which has ever been issued.

The statement, which is a long and detailed document, is a statement of the treasury resources, setting aside definitely the reserve fund and the "trust funds" held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

The reserve fund, as required by the new law, is a fund of gold and silver coin and bullion. The trust funds included gold coin against gold certificates, silver coin against silver certificates, and United States notes against currency certificates, \$15,045,000.

The total of these trust funds stood at \$72,022,881, but the statement shows an increase or diminution as certificates are issued or redeemed. The general amount of gold coin and silver certificates is \$15,045,000, and the amount of United States notes is \$15,045,000.

The statement also shows the amount of gold coin and silver certificates outstanding, and the amount of United States notes outstanding. The total amount of gold coin and silver certificates is \$15,045,000, and the amount of United States notes is \$15,045,000.

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## Regulation of Commerce.

The Senate committee on interstate commerce today decided to give three more hearings on the bill to regulate commerce, and then to take up the measure and dispose of it so far as the committee can do so.

The first of the hearings will be held Friday, the 23d instant, and the other two will be held on the following successive Fridays. The committee decided to ask the Senate to recommit the bill extending the maximum time for the confinement of live stock in transit from twenty-eight to forty hours. This decision was due largely to the representations that the change would result in cruelty to animals undergoing shipment.

## Spanish Returned to Spain.

Adjutant General Corbin has received a cable message from General Otis at Manila saying that he had shipped today for Barcelona, Spain, 533 Spaniards, including eighty-four officers and 427 enlisted men of the Spanish army, who had been rescued from the Filipino insurgents, and also including the wives of eight officers and four children of the families of officers.

## TROUBLE IN CHINA

"Open Door" Policy Menaced by the Dowager Empress.

## STATE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED

This Government Will Send Warship to Seat of Discord.

## "BOXERS" ATTACK MISSIONS

SHANGHAI, March 15.—The American Association here telegraphed to the United States government today that the attitude of the empress dowager toward the reformers will upset the "open door" policy. They also say rebellion and anarchy are expected, to the detriment of foreign interests, and advocate prompt concerted action on the part of the powers.

The China Association will appeal to the British minister, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, on the same subject.

## State Department Notified.

The cablegram from the American Association referred to has been received at the State Department. It has not yet been acted upon, but is under serious consideration. At first reading it is not clear just what connection exists between the attitude of the Chinese empress dowager toward the reform element in China and the "open door" policy, in which the United States, with the remainder of the civilized world, is interested.

The action of the police officials last night in arresting the proprietors and managers of several reputable restaurants and hotels in which music is made a feature of the dinner hour was generally discussed today. These proceedings were based upon an apprehension that the concert given by an orchestra was employed, the section under which the attempt was made to close the notorious resorts in the tenderloin district.

In the Jefferson Market police court today Magistrate Cornell summarily dismissed the case of the orchestra, and ordered the orchestra to leave the city. He also ordered the orchestra to leave the city.

There is a rather general inclination to believe that this is an attempt on the part of the police to make the case a popular one, and also to divert attention from the movement against gambling. Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and other leaders in the reform movement, however, declare that the prosecution of gambling houses, pool rooms and other immoral resorts will be pushed with all vigor, and Dr. Parkhurst intimates that he will strike at high places.

Dr. Parkhurst, who was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury, was in the criminal court building promptly, and immediately went to the district attorney's office. He was asked if he cared to say what he would testify to before the grand jury, and he replied that he would not.

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## GARDINER SHUT OUT

Grand Jury Objects to Presence of District Attorney.

## SUSTAINED BY RECORDER GOFF

Orchestra Leaders Arrested by Devery's Orders Are Discharged.

## PARKHURST'S TESTIMONY

NEW YORK, March 15.—A sensational element was injected into the reform movement today when the grand jury formally protested against the presence of District Attorney Gardner during the examination of Dr. Parkhurst. Shortly after they assembled the grand jury went in a body before Recorder Goff and asked for instructions. The foreman, addressing the recorder, said that the orderly proceedings of business had been interfered with and the grand jury desired to examine witnesses without the presence of any member of the district attorney's office.

A spirited colloquy ensued between Col. Gardner and Recorder Goff, the latter declining to allow the district attorney to be present. Finally Col. Gardner was allowed to state his side of the controversy. He claimed that he had a right to be present in the grand jury room and to advise the jury if necessary in the examination of witnesses.

Recorder Goff, in a lengthy address, sustained the grand jury. He added the conditions under which the district attorney might be present, but said that right was limited to the giving of information to the grand jury. After that information had been given, said the recorder, his functions cease and he must withdraw. Should the necessity for his presence arise, the recorder, the jury could compel him to retire. Col. Gardner attempted to enter a protest, but he was refused by the recorder.

The action of the police officials last night in arresting the proprietors and managers of several reputable restaurants and hotels in which music is made a feature of the dinner hour was generally discussed today. These proceedings were based upon an apprehension that the concert given by an orchestra was employed, the section under which the attempt was made to close the notorious resorts in the tenderloin district.

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## AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Senators Call to Talk About Porto Rico.

## GOSSIP AS TO JUDGE EWART

His Name Will Not Be Withdrawn From the Senate.

## EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

Senators Fairbanks, McComas and Simon, the latter among the opponents of a Porto Rican tariff in the Senate, talked with the President today about political matters, the tariff fight among others. All of these agree in the opinion that the Senate will go slow in dealing with the bill for a civil government and tariff for Porto Rico. Senator Fairbanks is close to the administration in this matter, as he has been in a number of other important questions. At the White House he is regarded as an able man. The possibility with which he has been charged to power has never been equalled by any other man in Washington.

His position in the administration, too, is the most unassuming manner. Many a time the administration's attitude on a subject has been revealed by the action of Mr. Fairbanks, but no one knows this by anything the senator does or says.

Missionary for Porto Rico. Rev. Lucien Clark presented to the President Rev. C. W. Drees, who was for many years a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Mexico and South America.

Clark presented the statement to the President by the church to go to Porto Rico to report upon the outlook for missionary work in the island. He will leave shortly and will submit plans to his church. From these plans the church will determine what efforts it will make in the island.

Capt. Lemly to Be Reappointed. It is understood at the White House today that Capt. Lemly, the judge advocate general of the navy, will in all probability be reappointed to his present position, which he has held so acceptably for a number of years. Several influential friends of Capt. Lemly are endeavoring to secure his reappointment. The President, it is said, talked favorably regarding the request, although making no positive statement as to his intentions.

The Case of Judge Ewart. Rumors have been afloat that President McKinley would withdraw from the Senate the nomination of Hamilton G. Ewart for judge of the western district of North Carolina owing to the persistent fight made on the latter in the Senate and the recent adverse report of the subcommittee. This fight has been intense and new charges continue to be filed.

President McKinley is to be asked by several members of the judiciary committee to withdraw Judge Ewart from the Senate. It is asserted that this will not be done. Senator Pritchard has withdrawn Judge Ewart from the Senate, and it is asserted that this will not be done. Senator Pritchard has withdrawn Judge Ewart from the Senate, and it is asserted that this will not be done.

President McKinley will not again nominate Judge Ewart, and this makes the selection of another man certain unless unexpected happens and Judge Ewart is confirmed by the Senate at this session.

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## SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN

Steps to Be Taken to Increase the Stock Under New Financial Act.

## What Director of the Mint Roberts Says of the Growing Needs.

Mr. Roberts, the director of the mint, today announced his intention of speedily taking steps to increase the stock of subsidiary coin under the new financial act. As quickly as possible at least \$20,000,000 will be coined and put on the market to meet the demand for small money.

Speaking of the matter today, Mr. Roberts said:  
"The new monetary act, approved March 4, authorizes an increase of about \$20,000,000 in the stock of subsidiary silver coin. The last authority for the issue of subsidiary silver was given by a joint resolution, approved July 22, 1876, in preparation for the redemption of specie payments. It authorized the issue of \$20,000,000 of subsidiary silver together with the fractional paper currency outstanding, should at no time exceed \$50,000,000."

June 9, 1879, the act providing for the redemption of subsidiary silver in lawful money was passed, and forthwith our old subsidiary silver coins, which had been driven to the West Indies and South America by our paper money, began to return. They were presented for redemption until the treasury officials paid out of them. In this way the \$20,000,000 limit was exceeded, the treasury officials paid out of them. In this way the \$20,000,000 limit was exceeded, the treasury officials paid out of them.

Under the new law it may be \$10,000,000, and bullion purchased under the act will be coined into subsidiary silver. The new law is being passed, and will be passed by the growing needs of the country more than five or six years."

## DENIED BY SECRETARY LONG.

Report Unfounded That Flag Officers Were Not Treated With Consideration. An inquiry by the Navy Department with reference to the statement in the press that flag officers, among whom Admiral McKim and McCormick were named, have not been treated with the usual consideration in the matter of their orders, the Secretary of the Navy states that nothing can be farther from the truth. It is to the credit of naval officers that they are generally ready to serve promptly and wherever required. They are the last men who would claim that their convenience should be consulted rather than the immediate necessities of the service.